



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

Organisation
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pour l'éducation,
la science et la culture

World Heritage

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WHC-13/37.COM/INF.8B.4

Paris, 17 June 2013

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**UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC
AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION**

**CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF
THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE**

WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Thirty-seventh session

**Phnom Penh, Cambodia
16 – 27 June 2013**

**Item 8 of the Provisional Agenda: Establishment of the World Heritage List
and of the List of World Heritage in Danger**

8B. Nominations to the World Heritage List

INF.8B.4: Factual errors letters

SUMMARY

This document contains the Factual errors letters, or those parts of them deemed as factual errors, received from States Parties by 3 June 2013 in compliance with par.150 of the *Operational Guidelines*.

**List of letters identifying factual errors in the evaluation reports of the Advisory Bodies
relating to nominations to be examined at the 37th session of the World Heritage Committee
(Phnom Penh, 16 - 27 June 2013)**

State Party	World Heritage nomination	ID No.	
	MIXED NATURAL AND CULTURAL PROPERTIES		
Canada	Pimachiowin Aki	1415	
	CULTURAL PROPERTIES		
Canada	Red Bay Basque Whaling Station	1412	
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Historic Monuments and Sites in Kaesong	1278	Rev
Germany	Water features and Hercules within the Bergpark Wilhelmshöhe	1413	
India	Hill Forts of Rajasthan	247	Rev
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Golestan Palace	1422	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Cultural Landscape of Maymand	1423	
Japan	Fujisan	1418	
Poland	Wieliczka and Bochnia Royal Salt Mines [extension of "Wieliczka Salt Mine"]	32	Ter
Portugal	University of Coimbra – Alta and Sofia	1387	
Russian Federation	Bolgar Historical and Archaeological Complex	981	Rev
	MINOR BOUNDARY MODIFICATIONS		
Australia	Tasmanian Wilderness	181	Quinquies

CANADA
Pimachiowin Aki
(Letter to ICOMOS)

His Excellency Mr. SOK An
Chair
World Heritage Committee

c/o Mr. Kishore Rao
Director
World Heritage Centre
7 place de Fontenoy
75352 Paris 07 SP
FRANCE

Dear Excellency:

The State Party of Canada, in conformity with paragraph 150 of the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* (November 2011) respectfully draws to your attention the following factual errors that have been identified in the **ICOMOS** Advisory Body evaluation of the nomination of Pimachiowin Aki (ID No.I415):

p. 35, Brief Description
column 1, paragraph 4

"Today Anishinaabeg use powerboats, snowmobiles, nylon fish nets, and high powered rifles to access and harvest animals, plants and fish as an adaptation of their traditional practices, and they are based in permanent settlements.

They still maintain their strong spiritual interactions with the natural landscape through the legendary beings and spirits who are seen to control the natural world."

- Replace with "Today Anishinaabeg use powerboats, snowmobiles, nylon fish nets, and high powered rifles to access and harvest animals, plants and fish as an adaptation of their traditional practices, and they are based in *more* permanent settlements.

They *also* maintain their strong spiritual interactions with the natural landscape through the legendary beings and spirits who are seen to control the natural world."

p. 35, Section 1
column 2, Technical Evaluation Mission

"A joint ICOMOS/IUCN technical evaluation mission visited the property from 12 to 19 October 2012."

- These dates are incorrect. The mission took place from August 25 to September 1, 2012.

p. 36, Section 2
column 1, paragraph 6, line 5

"The communities moved prior to permanent settlement and there are references to culturally important sites outside the nominated area."

- Replace with "The communities moved prior to *more* permanent settlement and there are references to culturally important sites outside the nominated area."

p. 37, Section 2, Camps and cabin sites
column 1, paragraph 3, line 7

"Due to the transition from a semi-nomadic way of life to permanent settlement, ..."

- Replace with "Due to the transition from a semi-nomadic way of life to *more* permanent

settlement, ..."

p. 40, Section 3, Criteria under which inscription is proposed

column 1, paragraph 5, line 8

"Seasonal movement is now less frequent, and the Anishinaabeg people intend to look for other livelihood opportunities in the future to maintain their relationship with the area."

- Replace with "Seasonal movement is now less frequent, and the Anishinaabeg people intend to *also look* for other livelihood opportunities in the future to maintain their relationship with the area."

p.36, Section 2, Hunting, trapping and fishing

column 2, paragraph 1, line 10

"Summer fishing takes place by nets and lines and increasingly by rod and reel, indicating a shift from subsistence towards recreational fishing."

- This statement is not accurate. Fishing by rod and reel is still for sustenance purposes.

p.36, Section 2, Hunting, trapping and fishing

column 2, paragraph 1, line 17

"Berries, lichen and wild rice is cultivated on a small scale for domestic use, but former garden plots for larger scale rice production are now largely grown over."

- Replace with "Berries, lichen and wild rice *are harvested for domestic use. The abundance of wild rice is owed to Anishinaabe aquaculture.*" Delete the reference to garden plots in the context of wild rice as this is incorrect.

p.36, Section 2, Hunting, trapping and fishing

column 2, paragraph 4, line 3

"Within the landscape, the impact of the Anishinaabeg activities can be seen mostly along the rivers in ancient routes, some still in use..."

- Replace with "Within the landscape, the impact of the Anishinaabeg activities can be seen mostly along the rivers in ancient routes, *most* still in use..."

p.36, Section 2, Ceremonial sites, including ancestral burial sites

column 2, paragraph 6, line 1

"Numerous sacred sites, such as petroforms..."

- Replace with "Numerous sacred sites, such as petroforms *and pictographs*..."

p. 40, Section 4, Factors affecting the property

column 2, paragraph 7, line 1

"New all-weather roads are being planned within the property in response it is stated to worsening climatic conditions, to try and address the high cost of staple foods being transported into the area, to provide jobs for locals and to promote tourism."

- While it is accurate to say that the road is being built to address the high cost of food transport, the provision of jobs for locals and promotion of tourism are not why the road is being built. Rather, these are an existing outcome (jobs) and a potential opportunity (the promotion of tourism).

p. 41, Section 4, Factors affecting the property

column 2, paragraph 8, line 4

"The current scale of development, however, remains modest with the amount of visitors around 2,000 per year."

- Replace with "The current scale of development, however, remains modest with the *number of visitors around 5,000 per year.*"

p. 42, Section 4, Factors affecting the property

column 1, paragraph 1, line 3

"Only Bloodvein River will welcome tourism to its entire reserve area."

- This statement is inaccurate and should be replaced with "*All of the five First Nations will welcome visitors.*"

p. 42, Section 5, Protection

column 2, paragraph 7

"Provincial protective legislation covers less than a third of the nominated area."

- Replace with "*Protective legislation covers 98% of the nominated area. Excepting the Bloodvein community commercial zone (2% of the nominated area).*"

p. 43, Section 5, Protection

column 1, paragraph 1, line 5

"Both the Atitak and Woodland Caribou parks are IUCN Category II Protected areas."

- The name "Atikaki" has been spelled incorrectly.

p. 43, Section 5, Protection

column 1, paragraph 4, line 5

"The rights of the First Nations were originally defined in the Treaty 5 in 1875."

- This statement is inaccurate and should be replaced with "*The First Nations in the Pimachiowin Aki project area are all signatories to Treaty 5. Treaty 5 protects the rights that are specified in the text of that Treaty. Aboriginal rights arise from First Nations' presence, occupation and practice prior to European contact and have many legal bases for definition. Treaty and Aboriginal rights are recognized and affirmed in section 35 of the Constitution Act of 1982, the highest law in the country.*" Please also see p. 112 and p.149 of Appendix C.1 and p.10 of Appendix I.2.

p. 43, Section 5, Protection

column 1, paragraph 6

"Ensuring the effectiveness of protection requires a common management policy for the two provincial governments. It is noted that plans are underway to form an interprovincial park out of Atikaki and Woodland Caribou, pointing the way to a cooperative management approach between the provinces."

- An interprovincial park has already been established by way of agreement between the two provinces (see nomination appendix L.19). Therefore this statement is inaccurate and should be replaced.

p. 43, Section 5, Protection

column 1, paragraph 7, line 3

"The procedures of solving eventual conflicts over land use and conservation remain however untested"

- Replace with "The procedures of solving *potential* conflicts over land use and conservation remain untested."

p. 44, Section 5, Management

column 1, paragraph 3, line 8

"Thus some of the community land use and management plans have so far been approved and implemented, while others have not."

- As communicated to the World Heritage Centre and Advisory Bodies on February 25th, 2013, all land use plans are finalized. This is therefore inaccurate and should be

replaced with *"Currently all of the First Nations have approved management plans."*

p. 44, Section 5, Management

column 2, paragraph 2, line 13

"The individual land-use and management plans for all the areas need to be completed and approved."

- As noted above, this is incorrect. Notice of the final land use and management plans was sent to the World Heritage Centre and Advisory Bodies in February 2013."

Please note that the map supplied with the report and labelled as showing the boundaries of the nominated property actually shows the boundaries of the nominated property and the buffer zones.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Yours sincerely,

Alan Latourelle
Chief Executive Officer
Parks Canada

CANADA
Pimachiowin Aki
(Letter to IUCN)

His Excellency Mr. SOK An
Chair
World Heritage Committee

c/o Mr. Kishore Rao
Director
World Heritage Centre
7 place de Fontenoy
75352 Paris 07 SP
FRANCE

Dear Excellency:

The State Party of Canada, in conformity with paragraph 150 of the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (November 2011)* respectfully draws to your attention the following factual errors that have been identified in the **IUCN** Advisory Body evaluation of the nomination of Pimachiowin Aki (ID No.1415)

p.138, Section 2

column 1, paragraph 3, line 16

"population data are unavailable for the nominated area"

- Population data for these species was provided in Table 3.16 of the nomination as well as Appendix K2.1.

p.139, Section 3

column 1, paragraph 2, line 1

"The nomination dossier makes it difficult to directly compare numbers of species between the nominated components noting that some estimates are based on extrapolation"

- This comment appears to be saying that it was difficult to compare species between each park, conservation reserve and each First Nation's ancestral lands that comprise the nominated area. The relevance of an internal comparison of the component parts of the nomination is unclear in the context of the requirements described in the *Operational Guidelines*. The relevance to the Section titled "Comparison with Other Areas" is also unclear.

p.140, Section 4.3

column 1, paragraph 6, line 4

"The proposed "Management Plan" is, in reality, a statement of principles or a framework. It clearly states it will only be placed into effect should Pimachiowin Aki be inscribed upon the World Heritage List."

- This is inaccurate. The management plan states "Should Pimachiowin Aki be inscribed on the World Heritage List this document will become the official plan of the World Heritage Site." There is no statement that this plan will not apply should the site not be inscribed.

p.141, Section 4.5

column 1, paragraph 2, line 1

"Within the use and development zones are also "commercial development zones" (near Bloodvein) and both winter road (mostly existing) and newly constructed all season road access corridors for the communities of Bloodvein, Berens River and, eventually, Poplar River. Winter roads are proposed to continue to Little Grand Rapids and the "all- weather" road is presently under construction."

- There is one commercial development zone near Bloodvein (2% of the nominated area), not multiple zones as suggested above.

p.141, Section 4.5

column 1, paragraph 3, line 1

"Some areas of commercial use are excluded from the nomination and included in buffer zones. In the Bloodvein area there is some proposed potential use for peat in the community use zones, with the knowledge that it would be managed to protect the Outstanding Universal Value (if inscribed). There is no proposed mining in or near buffer zones or within the property at present, but there are several areas with mineral "potential" that are excluded from the nomination."

- For improved clarity, as was communicated to the Advisory Bodies in February 2013, peat harvesting is not permitted anywhere within the nominated area. The remaining text should be replaced with "Some areas of proposed commercial use under the relevant land use plan are excluded from the nomination and included in buffer zones. There is no proposed mining in or near buffer zones or within the property, but there are areas with mineral "potential" that are not part of the nominated area."

p.141, Section 4.5

column 2, paragraph 1, line 1

- The inclusion of the whole text of the first line, "the west near Bloodvein, Little Grand Rapids, Poplar," appears to be in error.

Please note that with reference to Atikaki Provincial Park, the name *Atikaki* was misspelled as *Atikiki* throughout the report. Also note that Map 2 in the report does not illustrate the Nominated Property and Buffer Zones, but simply the Nominated Property.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Yours sincerely,

Alan Latourelle
Chief Executive Officer
Parks Canada

CANADA

Red Bay Basque Whaling Station

His Excellency Mr. SOK An
Chair
World Heritage Committee

c/o Mr. Kishore Rao
Director
World Heritage Centre
7 place de Fontenoy
75352 Paris 07 SP
FRANCE

Dear Excellency:

The State Party of Canada, in conformity with paragraph 150 of the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (November 2011)* respectfully draws to your attention the following factual errors that have been identified in the Advisory Body evaluation of the nomination of Red Bay Basque Whaling Station (ID No.1412):

Page 152
Section 2 — The property
Description
Column 2, paragraph 7, line 6
"...the other side of the harbour..." TO REPLACE "...the other side of the strait..."

Page 153
Section 2 — The property
Description
Column 1, bullet 1, line 5
"The cooperages were originally wooden buildings, stoutly constructed with clay-tiled roofs. Tools used to assemble the barrels have been ..." TO REPLACE "The cooperages were originally quite large wooden buildings, stoutly constructed with clay-tiled roofs. Tools used to bend the barrel staves have been..."

Page 153
Section 2 — The property
Description
Column 1, bullet 2, line 1
"The remains of living quarters show that they were temporary and made from wood, baleen and other locally available materials.
TO REPLACE "The remains of living quarters show that the houses were made of wood.

Page 153
Section 2 — The property
Description
Column 1, bullet 3, line 2
"...with shallow graves." TO REPLACE "...with tombs hollowed out of the rock."

Page 153
Section 2 — The property
Description
Column 1, bullet 4, line 6
"...to the east of the harbour..." TO REPLACE "...to the east of the strait..."

Page 153
Section 2 — The property
Description
Column 2, bullet 1, line 4

"...at *Memorial University of Newfoundland* at St. John's and at Parks Canada's *Underwater Archaeology Services* at Ottawa..." TO REPLACE "...at the *Memorial University of Newfoundland* at St. John's..."

Page 153

Section 2 — The property

Description

Column 2, bullet 2, line 1

"...at archives in the Basque region of Spain." TO REPLACE "...at the *Memorial University of Newfoundland* and in the archive services of the Basque Region in Spain."

Page 153

Section 2 — The property

History and development

Column 2, paragraph 1, line 5

"The present-day houses within the property are light in structure, and have no more than one upper floor. Their foundations are wooden and they have no cellars..." TO REPLACE "The present-day houses are light in structure, and have no more than one upper floor. Their foundations consist of wooden posts, and they have no cellars..."

Page 155

Section 3 — Justification for inscription, integrity and authenticity

Integrity and authenticity

Column 2, paragraph 2, line 5

"...excavations carried out between 1977 and 1992, and the..." TO REPLACE "excavations in 1970 to 1990, and the..."

Page 157

Section 5 — Protection, conservation and management

Boundaries of the nominated property and buffer zone

Column 2, paragraph 1, line 6

"...(seasonal residents are also present)." TO REPLACE "... (seasonal workers are also present)."

Page 157

Section 5 — Protection, conservation and management

Boundaries of the nominated property and buffer zone

Column 2, paragraph 2, line 5

"...(seasonal residents are also present)." TO REPLACE "... (presence of seasonal employees)."

Page 157

Section 5 — Protection, conservation and management

Ownership

Column 2, paragraph 4, line 7

"...used for berthing small boats." TO REPLACE "...used for berthing vessels."

Page 157

Section 5 — Protection, conservation and management

Ownership

Column 2, paragraph 6, line 3

"...(federal, provincial and local)." TO REPLACE "... (governmental, provincial and local)."

Page 158

Section 5 — Protection, conservation and management

Conservation

Column 1, paragraph 6, line 2

"...from 1977 to 1992..." TO REPLACE "...from 1978 to 1992..."

Page 158

Section 5 — Protection, conservation and management

Ownership

Column 1, paragraph 6, line 12

"...entrusted to *Memorial University of Newfoundland* at St. John's and Parks Canada's Underwater Archaeological Services at Ottawa." To replace "...entrusted to the *Memorial University of Newfoundland* at St. John's."

Page 158

Section 5 — Protection, conservation and management
Management

Column 2, paragraph 4, line 2

"...including salaries." TO REPLACE "...excluding salaries."

Page 158

Section 5 — Protection, conservation and management
Management

Column 2, paragraph 4, line 1

"The personnel employed at Red Bay are those of Parks Canada." TO REPLACE

"The personnel employed at Red Bay are those of Parks Canada and the Visitor Interpretation Centre."

Page 160

Section 8 — Recommendations
Recommended Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

Column 2, paragraph 2, line 8

"...Red Bay National Historic Site of Canada..." TO REPLACE "...Red Bay, the National Historic Site of Canada..."

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Yours sincerely,

Alan Latourelle
Chief Executive Officer
Parks Canada

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Historic Monuments and Sites in Kaesong

**National Authority for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of the
Democratic People's Republic of Korea**

Mr. Kishore Rao,
Director
World Heritage Center
United Nation's Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization(UNESCO)
7, place de Fontenoy 75352 Paris 07 SP,
France

Our Ref: NAPCH/UNESCO/13/1 Pyongyang 18 May 2013

Subject: **Minor factual errors in the ICOMOS evaluation report concerning the
Historic Monuments and Sites in Kaesong**

Dear Sir,

Pertaining to your letter (ref: CLT/WHC/APA/13/106) and in compliance with paragraph 150 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementaion of the World Heritage Convention, the National Authority for the Protection of Cultural Heritage (formerly The National Bureau for Cultrual Property Conservation), on behalf of the State Party, is sending this factual error letter.

We consider that the evaluation report has treated all aspects of the heritage objectively, scientifically and detailed.

There were only some minor factual errors which are listed below.

- Pertaining to the section "International Assistance from the World Heritage Fund for Preparing the Nomination" in page 140, the State Party received the International Assistance in 2008.

- In the third sentence of the paragraph describing “Koryo Songgyungwan” in page 142, the “Myongrunq lecture hall” should be corrected as “Myongryun lecture hall” (ref: nomination dossier 2(a)-4, page 64).
- In the first sentence of the second paragraph of section “Comparative analysis” in page 143, the “Koryo (277BC-AD668, Tentative List)” should be corrected as “Koquryo (277BC-AD668, Tentative List)” (ref: nomination dossier 2(b)-4-1, page 141).
- In the second sentence of the third paragraph in page 143, the “Kaesong Shrine” should be corrected as “Kyesong Shrine” (ref: nomination dossier 2(a)-4, page 65).

The factual errors found in the evaluation report are as mentioned above. Except these errors, every fact indicated in the report is correct.

The evaluation report by ICOMOS in PDF format was converted into Word document and corrections were track-changed.

On behalf of the State Party, the National Authority for the Protection of Cultural Heritage, herewith, reaffirms to take all measures for the protection and management of the Historic Sites and Monuments in Kaesong and fulfill its responsibility towards the World Heritage Convention.

With best regards

RYONG Ju

Director General



National Authority for the Protection of Cultural Heritage

Democratic Peoples's Republic of Korea

Copy to International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS)

GERMANY

Water features and Hercules within the Bergpark
Wilhelmshöhe

World Heritage Center
The Cultural Sector
Mr. Kishore Rao
7, place de Fontenoy
75352 Paris 07 SP
France

Bearbeiterin	Dr. Jennifer Verhoeven
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Aktenzeichen	
Datum	29 th May 2013

Rectification: World Heriage List (2013)
Water features and Hercules within the Bergpark Wilhelmshöhe (Germany)
REF: CLT/WHC/6454/DE/KM/PT

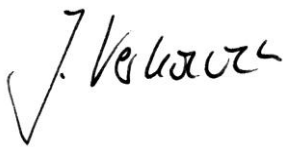
Dear Director Mr. Rao,

Thank you for making the ICOMOS report available to us, and providing us with an opportunity to rectify any factual errors.

We would like to point out that an error has occurred in the identification of the material used for the Hercules statue. It does not consist of bronze, it is a monumental statue made of copper sheets.

Please accept, dear Director, the assurance of my highest consideration.

Yours sincerely,



Dr. Jennifer Verhoeven

INDIA

Hill Forts of Rajasthan

FACTUAL ERRORS

Document: Factual Errors in compliance with paragraph 150 of the Operational Guidelines as observed in the document "Hill forts of Rajasthan (India) No. 247 Rev.

Submitted to: World Heritage Centre, Paris

Submitted by: State Party, India

Date: 24th May 2013

Statement in Document WHC 2013	Factual position	Response of the World Heritage Centre
38,000 people in some 460 households now live in this urban area and most are said to be descendants of the original settlers (Pg. 26, column 1, line 4)	The population within the fort is 2,500. If there were 38,000 people in 460 households living in the fort, it would imply that there are, on the average, 83 persons per household, clearly an unlikely figure. This has important implications for management, and for evaluation and assessment of the management of the fort. <i>(Refer Pg. 2.243, line 7 of the revised nomination dossier)</i>	
Extending the boundaries at Amber Fort to include Jaigarh Fort, and at Kumbhalgarh to include Halla Pol; (Pg.37, Column 2, para 2, point 1)	<u>Halla Pol is included within the boundaries of the nominated property of Kumbhalgarh.</u> This was reflected in the revised nomination dossier submitted on 01 February 2013. <i>(Refer Map no. 1.21, Pg. 1.24 & Map no. 1.29, Pg. 1.32 of the Revised Nomination Dossier)</i>	
"At present, detailed risk management plans are not available for the six serial components, but the State Party	This factual error has crept in again and advertently. It was actually accepted as a factual error in 2012 – see whc-12-36com-8B-Factual Errors-E.pdf.	

indicated in the nomination dossier that these risk management plans will be compiled. Yet, at present this process is not included in the Management Plans for 2011-2015." (Page 32, para 6)		
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IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)
Golestan Palace

Islamic Republic of Iran
Iranian Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts & Tourism
Organization-ICHHTO
Deputy of Conservation, Revitalization and Inscription

Mr. Kishore Rao Director
UNESCO World Heritage Center
7, Place de Fontenoy
75352 Paris, 07 SP, France

Subject: Evaluation of the nomination of "Golestan Palace"
(Islamic Republic of Iran) for inscription on the World Heritage List

....Regarding the old six-floor building located east of the property and outside of Golestan Palace buffer zone, it must be noted that actually it dates back to more than three decades before the sanction of the national legislation and boundaries of the historical zone of Tehran. But unfortunately in ICOMOS report it has been mentioned as newly-constructed building which is not true. In fact after the advent of the National Register and delineation of the buffer zone and specification of regulations of the historical centre, no new constructions have taken place...

IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)
Cultural Landscape of Maymand

Islamic Republic of Iran
Iranian Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts & Tourism
Organization-ICHHTO
Deputy of Conservation, Revitalization and Inscription

Mr. Kishore Rao Director
UNESCO World Heritage Center
7, Place de Fontenoy
75352 Paris, 07 SP, France

***Subject: Evaluation of the nomination of the " Cultural Landscape of Maymand"
(Islamic Republic of Iran) for inscription on the World Heritage List***

Regarding the statistical data presented in ICOMOS report ...

...Moreover, two Qanats provide drinking water for troglodyte Maymand Village but in ICOMOS report only the latter two have been mentioned and the other 21 active Qanats have been ignored...

JAPAN

Fujisan

Factual Errors Identified in the ICOMOS Evaluation Document for Fujisan (Japan)

Page		Line	Relevant part	Correction	Comment
128	Left	7 to 11	The sand was subsequently turned black apparently because of disruption during the construction of a shinkansen train line when much of the Abe River's white sand was used and the sea swept away the remainder.	In the 1960s, much of the Abe River's sand was used, which reduced the supply of sand to the seacoast. In addition, the sea current naturally erodes the seacoast.	The color of the sand of the Mihonomatsubara seacoast was not white from the beginning and it is not a fact that the color changed to black because of sand-taking in the Abe River.
129	Left	36 to 37	The criteria for the selection of natural phenomena and lodging houses are not set out.	The criteria for the selection of lodging houses are not set out.	The criteria for the selection of Funatsu lava tree molds (Component Part 21) and Yoshida lava tree molds (Component Part 22) are set out. Refer to Section II of the additional information as of 4 September 2012.
129	Left	42 to 44	Of the ten, only two have been nominated as others are in private ownership or need restoration.	Of the ten, only two have been nominated as others have been deemed inappropriate in constituting the component parts of the property from the viewpoint of authenticity due to historical restoration work.	A lodging house in private ownership is nominated as a component part of the property (Component Part 10).
132	Left	37 to 41	The ascending routes, especially the Yoshida Ascending Route (Component 1-5), have unique challenges as some 270,000 people climb to the summit from the 5 th Station each year. Some 30,000 persons use the other routes.	The ascending route, especially the Yoshida Ascending Route (Constituent Element 1-5), has unique challenges as some 170,000 people climb to the summit from the 5 th Station (in 2011). Some 130,000 people use the other routes (in 2011).	The figures are corrected based on the 2011 data, which are the latest statistics available.
133	Right	40 to 42	The Murayama and Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrines (components 4 and 6) and the Oshino Hakkai springs (components 13-20) were protected in September 2012.	Oshino Hakkai springs (Component Parts 13 to 20) were protected as Natural Monuments in 1934 and additional designation was done in September 2012 to extend the protected area. The Murayama and Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrines (Component Parts 4 and 6) were protected as Historic Sites in February 2011. Additional designation was done in September 2011 to extend the protected area for the Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine.	Refer to Additional Information 3 as of February 2013.
133	Right	43 to 45	Of the component sites, only the Mihonomatsubara pine tree grove site is not currently protected at a national level.	This part should be deleted.	Refer to Page 297 of the nomination dossier. The cancellation of the designation was only partial and the area nominated as the component part of the property is protected at the national level as a Place of Scenic

Page	Line	Relevant part	Correction	Comment
				Beauty.
138	Left	14 to 16 The Murayama and Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrines and the Oshino Hakkai springs were protected in September 2012.	Oshino Hakkai springs (Component Parts 13 to 20) were protected as Natural Monuments in 1934 and additional designation was done in September 2012 to extend the area to be protected. The Murayama and Fuji Sengen-jinja Shrines (Component Parts 4 and 6) were protected as Historic Sites in February 2011. Additional designation was done in September 2011 to extend the protected area for the Murayama Sengen-jinja Shrine.	Refer to Additional Information 3 as of February 2013.
132	Left	22 to 24 It captures the viewpoint as seen in the well-known Hokusai woodcut,	It captures the viewpoint as seen in the well-known Hiroshige woodcut,	The work of art in question is not by Hokusai, but by Hiroshige.

POLAND

Wieliczka and Bochnia Royal Salt Mines
(extension of “Wieliczka Salt Mine”)

Wieliczka and Bochnia Royal Salt Mines (Poland) No 32ter

Location

Małopolska region, Wieliczka municipality, Bochnia municipality, Poland

Comment [1]: It should list location of all components of the proposed extension

History and development

During the 20th century, economic conditions changed, with competition from sea salt which was easily brought in by boat and railway. Rock salt had to be mined at greater depths, and costs were increasing. After World War Two, at a time when mines were closing in many parts of Europe, the Wieliczka site was closed down in 19641996, and the Bochnia site a little laterearlier.

Comment [2]: This date applies to the dry exploitation while the entire mine was closed in 1996

In 19741976, the underground facilities at Wieliczka were inscribed on Poland's national heritage list, and Bochnia followed in 1981. Both Wieliczka and Bochnia were tourism sites both before and after the closure of mining operations. In the 1970s, some 700,000 people a year visited the Wieliczka salt mines, and today Wieliczka and Bochnia salt mines are visited for more than this figure has risen to around one million people per year.

Comment [3]: See chapter 8, paragraph: Management and protection requirements

Comment [4]: This sentence could apply only to the Wieliczka salt mine, as Bochnia salt mine tourist rout was opened in the 1990s

3 Justification for inscription, integrity and authenticity

Justification of Outstanding Universal Value

- The Wieliczka–Kraków Saltworks Castle-museum in Wieliczka contains exceptional documentation on the techniques used to mine rock salt, and on the associated industrial and social history, going back more than 700 years.

Integrity and authenticity

The technical testimony is extremely comprehensive, both as regards elements that are still present or have been restored in the mines, or in the Kraków Saltworks Castle-museum in Wieliczka.

Criteria under which inscription is proposed

Description of the attributes

- The Wieliczka–Kraków Saltworks Castle-museum in Wieliczka contains an exceptional documentary record of the techniques used to mine rock salt and the associated industrial and social history.

5 Protection, conservation and management

Conservation

A large number of technical elements illustrating the history of the mine have been preserved *in situ*. Other objects are at the Wieliczka–Kraków Saltworks Castle Museum, in Wieliczka along with substantial archive records of the history of the saltworks since the Middle Ages.

Property conservation work is conducted respectively by the managers of the Wieliczka salt mine, Bochnia salt mine and Krakow Saltworks Museum by the Museum management, under the dual control of the Historic Monuments Conservation Department and the District Mining Office, in partnership with the various players on each site. University specialists can join the research and monitoring programmes relating to the property.

Comment [5]: Each of the components has its own manager responsible of the respective site maintenance and conservation

Recommended Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

Brief synthesis

The two mines, which over a long period were combined as one company with royal status (Kraków Saltworks), were administratively and technically run from Wieliczka Saltworks Castle, which dates from the Medieval period, but has been rebuilt several times in the course of its history.

Integrity

This serial property consists of all three components historically constituting one royal enterprise Kraków Saltworks: Wieliczka salt mine, Bochnia salt mine and the Saltworks Castle in Wieliczka. Both mines present The integrity of the property is significantly strengthened by the proposed extension, particularly with regard to the diversity of the ensemble, in mining, technical and artistic terms, and the completeness of the evidence of

Comment [6]: As a part of the recommended SoOUV this paragraph should apply to the serial property after extension, referring to all of components.

the historically ancient working of rock salt in this region of what is today Southern Poland. The ~~extension to include~~ Wieliczka Saltworks Castle, which historically administered the mines and managed sales of the salt for the benefit of the princes and kings of Poland, ~~opens up gives~~ a new dimension for the Outstanding Universal Value of the ensemble.

Authenticity

The property expresses relatively satisfactory mining authenticity, although most part of the preserved structure is that of the 18th century, and the technical testimony relates essentially to the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. Technical knowledge about earlier periods stems mainly from historic records, and from the resulting reconstructions, which in some cases are slightly over-interpreted, rather than from direct evidence.

Management and protection requirements

The Wieliczka salt mine is legally protected both as a registered historic monument (N° A-580, 1976) and as the Monument of History (presidential decree, 1994). The Bochnia salt mine is legally protected both as a registered historic monument (N° A-238, December 1981) and as the Monument of History a historic monument of Poland (presidential decree, September 2000). Wieliczka Saltworks Castle is inscribed on the register of historic monuments of the State Party (N° A-579, March 1988). The protection of the monuments is the responsibility of ~~the National Heritage Board and~~ the Conservator's Office for Protecting Historic Monuments.

Comment [7]: This supplementary note explains legal protection of the Wieliczka salt mine

Comment [8]: The National Heritage Board of Poland is not a decision-making institution but a consultative body

PORTUGAL

University of Coimbra – Alta and Sofia

Factual error letter

This factual error letter relates to the Evaluation Report [Coimbra University (Portugal) No 1387], according to the letter from World Heritage Centre (Ref. CLT/WHC/6453/PT/KM/PT of the April 30 2013).

#2 – Special Protection Zone

“According to the additional information provided by the State Party, the buffer zone will be fully covered by a Special Protection Zone to be integrated in the revised Coimbra Municipal Master Plan and protected according to Decree-Law 309/2009, article 72.” (Protection, 2nd paragraph, page 204)

The buffer zone is already fully covered by a Special Protection Zone (Announcement No 5286/2011 of 20/04/2011, published in the official Government Journal).

#6 – Seismic vulnerability

“The buildings did not suffer in the 1969 earthquake, which was the most severe in the past 50 years but remain in a zone of seismic activity.” (Factors affecting the property, 3rd paragraph, page 203)

“Les édifices n’ont pas souffert du tremblement de terre de 1969, qui fut le plus grave des 50 dernières années, mais restent implantés dans une zone à forte activité sismique. ” (Facteurs affectant le bien, 3rd paragraph, page 215)

The English and the French versions are not consistent.

The city of Coimbra is located in a region of moderate seismic activity, according to the Decree-Law No 235/83 of 31 May 1983 – Action and Safety Regulation for the Structures of Buildings and Bridges, as it is written in Volume 1 of the Nomination Dossier (page 195).

#11 Caption

“Sofia – Former College of the Arts” (caption of the 4th image)

This caption should be "Alta – College of the Arts".

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Bolgar Historical and Archaeological Complex

Table of factual errors in the conclusion of ICOMOS on the nomination of Bolgar, Russian Federation, No 981

No	Section of the ICOMOS and the description of the error	Clarifications of the nominating party
1	<p align="center">Main data</p> <p>Included in the Tentative List on 31 August 1991</p>	<p>Not true. The state party submitted documents on 31 August 1998.</p>
3	<p>Description</p> <p>The central feature of the historical and archaeological complex at Bolgar is the historic mosque of tetragonal shape, preserved as an architectural ruin and apparently the only surviving architectural manifestation of the early Golden Horde period (late 13th century).</p>	<p>The construction of this mosque dates back to the mid 13th century.</p>
6	<p>History and development</p> <p>The Bulgars were a collective group of nomadic tribes which formed during the period of the great migration of peoples. In the late 5th century they founded the state of Bulgaria to the north of the Balkans.</p>	<p>The state of Bulgaria was founded in the early 7th century in the Azov Sea region.</p>
7	<p>In the 14th century the capital of the Golden Horde shifted southwards to Sarai, while Bolgar remained a vital northern centre. At this time the large mosque, the Khan's Palace and many of the residential structures and mausoleums were erected.</p>	<p>In the description section, the authors of the conclusion correctly point out that the mosque was erected in the 13th century rather than in the 14th century, as written in this part of the conclusion. The construction of the Khan's Palace in Bolgar is dated wrong; it was erected in the mid 13th century until before the capital of the Golden Horde was transferred to Sarai Batu.</p>
14	<p>Integrity and authenticity</p> <p>Integrity</p> <p>The delineated property contains the complete area of historic occupation by the Volga Bulgars and the Golden Horde on the upper plateau of the site, including the outer ramparts of the city. Excluded are early parts of the village of Bolgar located in the lower level of the site or on the Volga island north of the property, which are now partly submerged following the construction of the Kuibyshev Dam and Reservoir in 1957. The State Party's case is that these archaeological remains were not included because they had been backfilled with earth after excavation and are no longer visible.</p> <p>ICOMOS considers that large parts of the archaeological remains on the designated property are not visible and that the remains on the island north of the property seem to have similar characteristics and should be included.</p>	<p>State party has not submitted the information specified in the expert report about the preservation of underground properties in the northern part of the complex.</p>
15	<p>Authenticity</p> <p>ICOMOS considers that the number of architectural and other interventions can hardly be called insignificant. Since the World Heritage Committee expressed its concerns about the reconstruction of the Great Minaret in 2001, the historic mosque has been restored and its walls have been reconstructed up to a height of 4 meters in the four corners.</p> <p>Among other structures, the eastern Mausoleum has been restored and received a new roof. Likewise the Black Chamber, which ICOMOS previously considered to be in its original state but in need of consolidation, has now been entirely restored and its dome rebuilt.</p> <p>ICOMOS considers that the restoration measures</p>	<p>The Black Chamber has not been reconstructed since the end of the 19th century. The dome has never been rebuilt.</p>

	<p>conducted are extensive, sometimes without clear justification and that since its last evaluation of this property its authenticity in material, substance, craftsmanship and setting has been compromised further. This tendency was reinforced by the construction of the Memorial Sign in 2012, the large complex of the White Mosque at the southern edge of the property and several other structures now used for exhibitions and auxiliary functions.</p>	
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AUSTRALIA

Tasmanian Wilderness

The Hon Tony Burke MP
Minister for Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities
Minister for the Arts

Mr Kishore Rao
Director
world Heritage Centre
7, place de Fontenoy
75352 Paris 07 SP
FRANCE

Dear Mr Rao,

... Firstly, ICOMOS notes a concern that there is potential for continued logging impact on cultural elements in the absence of the appropriate study, identification, location and protection of cultural heritage. As advised above, there will be no logging activity within the boundary of the extended World Heritage area, if it is inscribed on the World Heritage List in June 2013.

The areas included in the proposed boundary modification identified through the Tasmanian Forest Agreement 2012 have already been provided with interim protection from forestry activities through a conservation agreement signed by the Australian and Tasmanian governments and Forestry Tasmania under the Australian *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. Assurance on this matter was included on page 25 of the supplementary information section 6.1, sent on 28 February 2013...